

沙漠化土地及其治理研究推动 北方农牧交错区生态恢复和 农牧业可持续发展

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摘要 土地沙漠化问题在我国北方农牧交错区尤为突出。中国科学院西北生态环境资源研究院奈曼沙漠化研究站（以下简称“奈曼站”）围绕北方农牧交错带典型区科尔沁沙地的土地沙漠化治理和农牧业经济持续发展，长期开展荒漠生态系统协同保护和合理利用的机理研究、过程监测、技术试验与示范等工作，取得了卓有成效的成绩。经过30多年的发展，奈曼站已经成为我国农牧交错地带荒漠化土地治理的野外观测研究平台，提出的“奈曼沙漠化土地综合整治模式”及其相关理论和技术不仅被国内同类沙漠化地区的生态治理实践广泛采用和借鉴，还被联合国环境规划署（UNEP）、联合国开发计划署（UNDP）以及联合国其他相关机构作为长期培训教材和科普推广内容；同时，奈曼站坚持研发农牧业经济可持续发展的关键技术并示范应用，引种适地丰产作物及林草果蔬植物品种，提高农牧民的经济收入和生活质量，为农牧交错带土地沙漠化趋势“初步得到遏制和整体呈现逆转态势”作出了贡献。1998年，奈曼站获得联合国环境署和粮农组织联合颁发的“拯救干旱区土地成功业绩奖”。随着全球气候变化及社会经济发展带来的土地利用压力持续增加，该区域出现了可利用水资源减少、区域生态资源过度开发、得到治理的沙漠化土地再次退化等新问题。针对新的问题，奈曼站的观测与研究将重点围绕水资源制约的关键因子开展植被-土壤系统协同演变机理研究，研发水分、土壤与生物资源有效利用和区域农牧业可持续发展的关键技术与模式，构建新的符合区域生态环境建设、可持续土地利用与管理以及社会发展的科技支撑体系。

关键词 农牧交错区，土地沙漠化，农牧复合生态系统，生态建设，可持续发展

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沙漠化是在干旱、半干旱（包括部分半湿润）地区，由于人类过度且不可持续的经济和发展活动，导

致原本脆弱的生态平衡被破坏，使原有的非沙漠地区出现了以风沙活动为主要特征的土地退化过程。沙漠

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化是当今人类面临的重大环境退化和资源过度利用问题之一。1977年联合国环境规划署（UNEP）在肯尼亚召开了联合国沙漠化会议，制定了《向沙漠化进行战斗的行动纲领》，首次提出了土地沙漠化问题，并引起了中国相关学科和领域科技工作者的重视^[1]。第五次中国荒漠化和沙化状况公报显示，尽管我国沙漠化土地面积呈逐年减少的趋势，截至2014年，全国沙化土地总面积172.12万平方公里，占国土总面积的17.93%。特别是我国北方农牧交错区，沙漠化问题涉及1175万人口和447万公顷耕地，沙漠化面积以每年1560平方公里的速度扩大^[2]。沙漠化的急剧发展导致土地资源大面积丧失，草场承载力大幅度下降，自然灾害频繁发生。例如，在科尔沁沙地，遥感监测数据表明，从1959年到1987年，沙化土地面积增加了44.2%，可利用土地资源的年平均丧失面积超过2万余公顷，天然草场承载力较20世纪50年代下降了25%以上^[3]。鉴于当时全国土地沙漠化的严峻态势，国家在“七五”计划中明确提出“控制某些地区的沙漠化倾向”，并于1979年启动了“三北”防护林体系工程，以减轻风沙危害，防止土地沙漠化。在上述背景下，为支撑国家生态治理的需求，20世纪80年代一些长期从事沙漠学研究的科学家建议并经国家主管部门决定，在我国沙漠化问题较为严重的科尔沁沙地建立中国科学院兰州沙漠研究所奈曼沙漠化研究站（现“中国科学院西北生态环境资源研究院奈曼沙漠化研究站”，以下简称“奈曼站”），专门开展北方农牧交错区土地沙漠化及其治理的定位研究。

北方农牧交错区是我国畜牧业和种植业的契合发展带，是典型的生态脆弱区，可持续发展水平低下。长期以来，由于人类不合理的经济活动，造成该区域农牧结构失衡，水资源制约性增大，土地荒漠化问题十分突出。同时，区域内山地、农田、草地、林地和湿地等景观镶嵌分布，不同生态系统在气候调节、水源涵养、防风固沙、水土保持、生物多样性保护等

方面发挥着极其重要的生态服务功能，是我国北方农牧交错带重要的生态安全屏障。而沙漠化是该区域土地荒漠化的重要形式。因此，自建站以来，奈曼站围绕土地沙漠化发生机制、治理技术和科技示范的重大问题，紧密结合北方农牧交错带生态文明建设和可持续发展的战略需求，致力于脆弱生态系统退化、恢复重建和持续利用理论研究，研发沙漠化土地防治与经济可持续发展相结合的关键技术和优化模式。30多年来，在科技部、国家自然科学基金委员会、中国科学院以及内蒙古自治区政府各级各部门的大力支持下，已在土地沙漠化发生机制、生态恢复原理、治理技术研发、可持续发展模式示范等方面取得了一系列成果，为“三北”防护林建设等国家重大生态工程、区域农牧业可持续发展、北方防沙带生态屏障建设等提供了理论指导和技术支撑。

1 研发沙丘移动和风沙危害防控生物技术，服务北方防沙生态屏障建设

北方农牧交错区是继牧区天然草原之后我国中东部地区的第二道生态安全屏障，对维护国家生态安全发挥着重要作用，也是“三北”防护林体系、退耕还林、退牧还草等国家重大生态建设工程的重点实施区域。奈曼站团队通过分析半干旱沙区的自然环境特点，发现春季风沙流危害和沙地土壤保水性差是制约造林成活率低的主要原因，针对性地研发了差不嘎蒿（*Artemisia halodendron*）活沙障固沙法和樟子松（*Pinus sylvestris* var. *mongolica*）容器造林技术，使造林成活率提高到90%以上^[4]。在此基础上，通过半干旱地带沙丘不同部位水分状况的深入研究，结合不同固沙植物的生物特性，提出“乔灌结合、固阻造封结合”的生物固沙体系建设思路，选择高几十米的沙丘进行试验并取得巨大成功，有效地控制了沙丘移动和风沙流危害^[5]。这些技术在“三北”防护林体系等重大生态建设工程和北方农牧交错区生态恢复中

得到广泛应用，推动了防沙治沙和植被恢复重建工程的实施（图1）。根据遥感监测数据显示，2000年科尔沁沙地土地沙漠化发生根本性逆转，沙漠化治

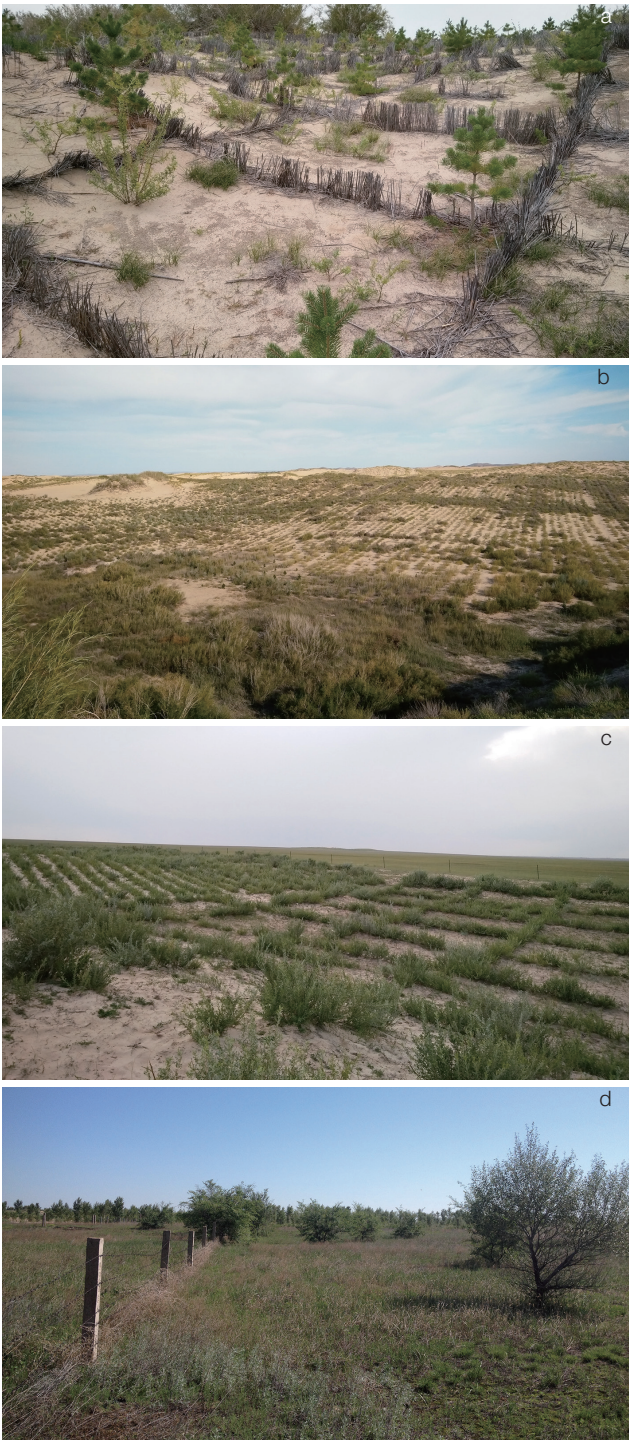


图1 半干旱区退化土地主要生态恢复措施

(a) 樟子松 (*Pinussylvestris* var. *mongolica*) 造林; (b) 条带状的黄柳 (*Salix gordejewii*) 灌木林; (c) 网格状的小叶锦鸡儿 (*Caragana microphylla*) 灌木林; (d) 围栏封育

理取得显著成效^[6]。

近几十年来，由于气候变化和农业开发的影响逐渐增大，半干旱地区农牧交错区水资源制约性逐渐凸显，干旱频发、地下水位下降以及河流（湖泊）断流干涸等成为威胁固沙植被稳定维持的新问题^[7]。针对这些问题，奈曼站团队研发了乔木树种深注水造林技术和膨润土改良剂保水灌木造林技术，解决了人工造林过程中的土壤水分损失及亏缺问题，有效地提高了该地区造林的苗木成活率，实现了半干旱地区沙区有限水资源的高效利用。同时，确定了沙地杨树（*Populus simonii*）、樟子松的合理造林密度为225—375株/公顷，构建了年降水量250—300 mm雨养植被持续稳定恢复技术体系，突破了人工林“空中造林”和退化天然疏林林下植被难以恢复的关键技术瓶颈，为半干旱风沙区植被稳定恢复提供了坚实的技术支持，有效支撑了国家重大生态恢复工程实施和半干旱地区农牧交错区生态环境治理。2016年，该项工作（半干旱典型黄土区和沙地退化土地恢复技术）获得甘肃省科技进步奖一等奖；2018年，作为“风沙灾害防治理论和关键技术应用”的主要内容之一，获得国家科技进步奖二等奖。

2 明确了土地沙漠化驱动机制及其生物学过程特征，为沙漠化土地综合整治提供理论依据

在半干旱地带沙区，不合理的人类活动是诱发土地沙漠化的重要因素。通过长期定位控制试验，发现半干旱沙区50.5%的沙漠化土地是由草地过度放牧引起的。对于沙质草地，当牧草采食率持续高于55%以上时，草地开始出现退化，当牧草采食率持续高于70%时，草地迅速退化和沙化（图2）。在此基础上，确定了半干旱地区沙质草地合理牧压阈值范围为0.8—1.2标准羊单位/公顷，为该区域天然草地放牧管理和决策提供了理论支持^[8,9]。同时，研究表明沙

质草地的开垦对土壤生态系统产生极大的负面效应，导致土壤物理、化学环境的明显恶化，而开垦造成表层土壤粗粒化是导致半干旱沙区土地荒漠化的关键过程^[9-11]。

土壤风蚀是干旱、半干旱地区土壤退化的主要驱动因素。基于长期的定位观测，发现半干旱地区农牧交错区大部分土壤中的易风蚀颗粒（0.05—0.5 mm）比例含量很高（50%—80%），土壤的物理稳定性指数低于5%，极易发生风蚀，这从理论上阐明了不合理利用下该区域土地沙漠化迅速发生的内因^[12,13]。而沙漠化过程中，土壤黏粉粒和极细沙等细颗粒组分被选择性地移出系统，导致粗粒化^[13,14]。同时，细粒物质的损失直接导致了土壤碳和养分的衰减，奈曼站据此建立了半干旱地区沙区土壤有机碳和全氮因土壤黏粉粒吹蚀而衰减的定量模型，为预测沙漠化过程中沙区土壤肥力变化提供理论依据^[14,15]。

沙漠化不仅造成严重的土壤退化，而且直接导致植被结构和功能破坏。通过研究沙漠化过程中沙区植被在群落、种群、个体、生理等各个层面的响应，发现沙漠化在群落层面上主要表现为物种丰富度、多度以及生产力的下降^[16]，在种群层面表现为群落优势种群的更替^[17,18]，在个体层面上表现为植物体内物质和能量分配格局的改变^[19-21]，在生理层面上表现为细胞内物质含量和生理代谢过程的变化^[22,23]。相关研究为科学认知固沙乔灌木维持固沙植被群落稳定的重要功能提供理论支持。沙漠化对植物最直接的影响方式是沙埋和风沙流^[24,25]。沙埋程度和风沙流强度对植物的存活和生长影响较大，但是沙区乡土植物可以通过提高体内抗氧化酶活力、渗透调节物质及净光合速率等来适应沙埋和风沙流^[24-27]。综合沙漠化过程中植物种群、个体、生理特征的表现，将植物对沙漠化的响应分为敏感型、积极忍耐型、迟钝型3种类型，为风沙区重大生态工程建设的植物种类选择提供理论依据。



图2 牧压梯度实验（研究放牧压力对半干旱草地的影响，确定合理牧压梯度）

（a）过度放牧；（b）季节性放牧

3 阐明了半干旱沙区退化生态系统恢复的关键机理

通过长期定位研究和监测，阐明了土壤种子库、残存的斑块状植被和灌丛在植被恢复过程中的种源作用^[28-32]；半干旱沙区灌丛不仅可有效防止土壤表层的侵蚀，而且随着土壤有机物质在灌丛下的逐渐积累，有利于土壤持水性能等特性进一步得到改善及一年生和多年生草本植物的定居与发育，促进沙地植被的恢复与重建^[13,33-36]。在此基础上，通过对沙区优势植物功能性状分异特征的研究，揭示了植物功能多样性调节群落生产力形成的重要机制^[37,38]。发现固沙植被恢复过程中植物功能性状对环境变化表现协同响应，土壤养分是功能性状趋同的主要驱动因素，群落内部植物功能多样性显著调节土壤变化对群落生产力的作用^[39]。同时，确定了沙化土地恢复过程中土壤生物

群落组成和多样性的演变规律,揭示了植被特征和土壤理化性质调控土壤生物群落的关键机制^[39-43]。发现沙化土地恢复过程中土壤微生物数量和多样性显著增加,严重沙漠化阶段土壤真菌群落组成与其他生境分异明显^[44];固沙灌丛会对土壤中大型节肢动物群落分布产生明显聚集效应,即“虫岛”^[41,42]。该研究为深入认识沙化土地土壤功能的恢复过程和驱动机理提供了生物学理论依据,完善了防沙治沙恢复生态学的理论体系。

土壤有机碳积累和固定是土壤功能及生态系统服务的重要基础。荒漠化土地恢复过程中土壤碳截获能力是评价土壤恢复的重要指标。通过大范围($12.04 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$)的野外调查,明确了科尔沁沙地区域碳密度空间分布特征,核算了0—100 cm 深土壤有机碳储量^[44](图3)。在此基础上,以保护良好的疏林草地为参比,评价了北方农牧交错区主要生态治理措施的土壤有机碳截存能力和机制。发现严重沙化土地经过禁牧围封、营造乔灌木林均能显著固定大气中的 CO_2 ;其中,禁牧围封措施的土壤固碳功能最强^[34,45],而土壤轻组有机碳和细颗粒有机碳的增加是

土壤有机碳固存的主要途径^[46]。该项研究为评价区域土壤有机碳动态对未来气候变化和人类活动的响应提供了新的参比基准,为准确评价半干旱区植被重建措施的生态效应提供了参考依据。

4 开展治沙与治贫相结合关键技术模式的试验与示范

由于生态环境脆弱和工业基础薄弱等原因,北方农牧交错区一直是贫困人口比较集中的地区之一。建站之初,奈曼站研究团队深刻体会到治沙先治贫的必要性,选择了研究区内沙漠化问题最严重、经济最落后的村落——尧勒甸子建立示范村。通过植树造林,封沙育草,兴建基本农田,引进良种,以及输入先进生产技术等措施,使该村生态环境和农牧民生活都得到了极大的改善。1985—2000年15年间,该村流沙面积从1000公顷减少到150公顷以下,治理区的植被覆盖率由5%以下增加到36%。粮食年总产量由30万斤增加到180万斤,年人均收入由174元提高到2100元。依托示范村试种成功的沙地西瓜已经成为当地重要的支柱产业之一,发明的“沙地衬膜水稻种植技术”为沙漠地区治沙用沙开了先河,从而有力地推动了地方经济发展,得到地方政府和广大农牧民的高度认可。研究团队提出的乡、村、户三级沙漠化土地综合治理模式,通过地方有关部门的积极推广,极大促进了区域生态恢复和社会经济融合发展。鉴于奈曼站团队对地方沙化土地治理和社会经济发展的突出贡献,1998年其被联合国环境规划署和粮农组织联合授予“拯救干旱土地成功业绩奖”。

进入新时期,奈曼站团队继续秉承老一辈科学家沙地治理与经济发展并举的理念,积极发挥野外站的平台服务功能。瞄准脱贫攻坚重大任务和农牧交错区产业结构调整的科技需求,结合当地科技需求和产业发展方向,从种养一体化入手,开展了以饲用作物新品种引种和选育、青贮饲料加工等为主的科技示范

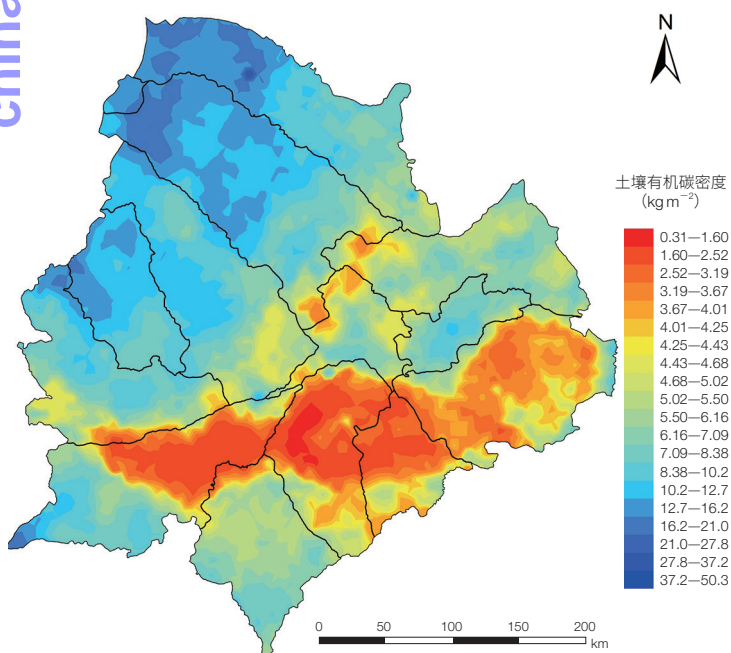


图3 科尔沁沙地0—100 cm 土壤有机碳密度的空间分布图

扶贫工作,构建了企业和农牧户之间托管式养殖和订单式饲草种植相结合的农-草-畜复合生态工程发展模式,解决农牧户分散养殖效益低下和养殖企业饲草料不足等问题,有效提升了区域种养结合水平,增加农牧民经济收入。同时,大幅减轻了传统畜牧业对自然植被的利用压力,明显提升了退化生态系统的恢复速度,为农牧交错生态脆弱区的精准扶贫提供了技术支撑和模式样板。

5 结语

30多年来,奈曼站一直致力于开展北方农牧交错带典型区科尔沁沙地的土地沙漠化及其治理研究,已经明确了研究区土地沙漠化类型、程度与成因,阐明了固沙植被恢复演替规律和时空格局特征,研发示范了一系列沙漠化土地治理技术和模式,实现了科尔沁沙地土地沙漠化的整体逆转。“奈曼沙漠化土地综合整治模式”及其相关理论和技术也被联合国环境规划署(UNEP)、联合国开发计划署(UNDP)以及联合国其他相关机构作为其长期的基本培训教材和科普宣传内容,在世界类似地区推广应用。目前,奈曼站正在进一步加强基础设施建设和技术条件改善,大力引进和培养创新人才,加强团队建设,积极争取国家和地方科研项目,广泛开展国内外合作与交流,力争使奈曼站的科学研究、生态环境监测、试验示范和科学普及整体水平有较大的提高。在进行基础研究的同时,奈曼站紧密结合北方农牧交错带绿色发展的迫切需求,研发区域生态环境资源与社会经济可持续发展相结合的关键技术和优化模式,为北方农牧交错带绿色发展提供关键理论、技术和模式支持。

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Research in Desertification Mechanism and Reversion Techniques Promotes Sustainable Restoration of Degraded Ecosystem and Agro-pastoral Development

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Abstract Land degradation is one of the long-term challenging eco-environmental problems and it was even worse at the agro-pastoral transitional region in China in the 1980s. Taking the Horqin Sandy Land as a case study of the agro-pastoral transitional region, Naiman Desertification Research Station, Northwest Institute of Eco-environment and Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences has made a series of achievements in the research on the mechanism of desertification-prone ecosystems, desertification monitoring, restoration techniques trial and demonstrations, and dissemination of in-depth research findings. It has been one of the leading research and data collection platforms in the research and observation of fragile ecosystems, particularly in academic research and technical development for combating desertification in China. The innovative models, represented with the Integrative Model for Combating Desertification and Promoting Development, have been widely adopted for restoration of desertification-prone land sand sustainable

land management (SLM). Naiman Station was awarded by UNEP and UNDP for its success in saving the drylands. With this model, Naiman Station has successfully introduced more than 100 species of crops, vegetables, fruit trees, and grasses and developed related techniques for ecological conservation, local economic development, and improvement of livelihood of local people. The station has made a profound contribution to combating desertification in Horqin Sandy Land and in Northern China as a whole. Naiman Station will challenge the mounting issues of water scarcity caused by growing land use pressure and climate change, through carrying out continuous research in the mechanism of synergic succession of soil-plant subsystem. Based on the achievement of this valuable research, this station will develop more adaptive techniques and models for sustainable land management, and provide immediate scientific and technological supports to the ecological shelters and sustainable development in Northern China.

Keywords agro-pastoral transitional region, desertification, agro-pastoral ecosystem, ecological restoration, sustainable development



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